

Multipollutant Emission Reduction and CO₂ Control: The Costs of Regulatory Uncertainty

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Overview

- Motivation
- Multipollutant Control Scenarios:
Technology paths and mitigation costs
- Value of Information: The cost of
regulatory uncertainty

Motivation

- Technological Synergies: The marginal cost of CO₂ control via carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) would likely be less for electric power plants that must meet stronger “3P” (SO₂, NO_x, Hg) emission limits than for those that do not.
- Uncertainty regarding the timing, stringency, and integration of the associated emission limits, however, may impose significant costs.

MP and CCS: Key Questions

- What is the economic value of coherent multipollutant (MP) regulation?
- When is the value of knowledge greatest?
What scenarios produce a significant value of information effect?

Analytical Perspective

- Middle ground niche
 - An electric system model: more technology than macroeconomic assessments, more endogenous economics than plant-level analyses
 - Timeframe: between Kyoto (now less than a decade) and integrated assessment models (~ 100 years)

Need to Consider:

- Plant dispatch
- Temporal dynamics: gas prices and demand
- Existing generating capacity (sunk capital)
- Regulatory timing

An Electric Sector Dispatch Model

- Bottom-up, engineering-economic framework
- Determines: (1) new capacity and (2) utilization of installed capacity for each time period to minimize NPV of total costs
- Meets demand for the MAAC NERC region (the centrally-dispatched PJM-ISO)

What's in the Model:

- Linear optimization: 16352 decision variables, 2172 constraints
- 40 year time horizon (5 year periods)
- 12 generating technologies + MP and CCS coal plant retrofits
- Technologies characterized by: capital, non-fuel VOM, and FOM costs; fuel type; thermal efficiency; max availability; emission control technologies

What the Model Does Not Try to Do:

- Predict MP or CCS technology costs
- Capture demand and fuel price elasticity effects
- Include experience (learning) cost reductions and performance improvements

MP (3P) Reduction Scenarios

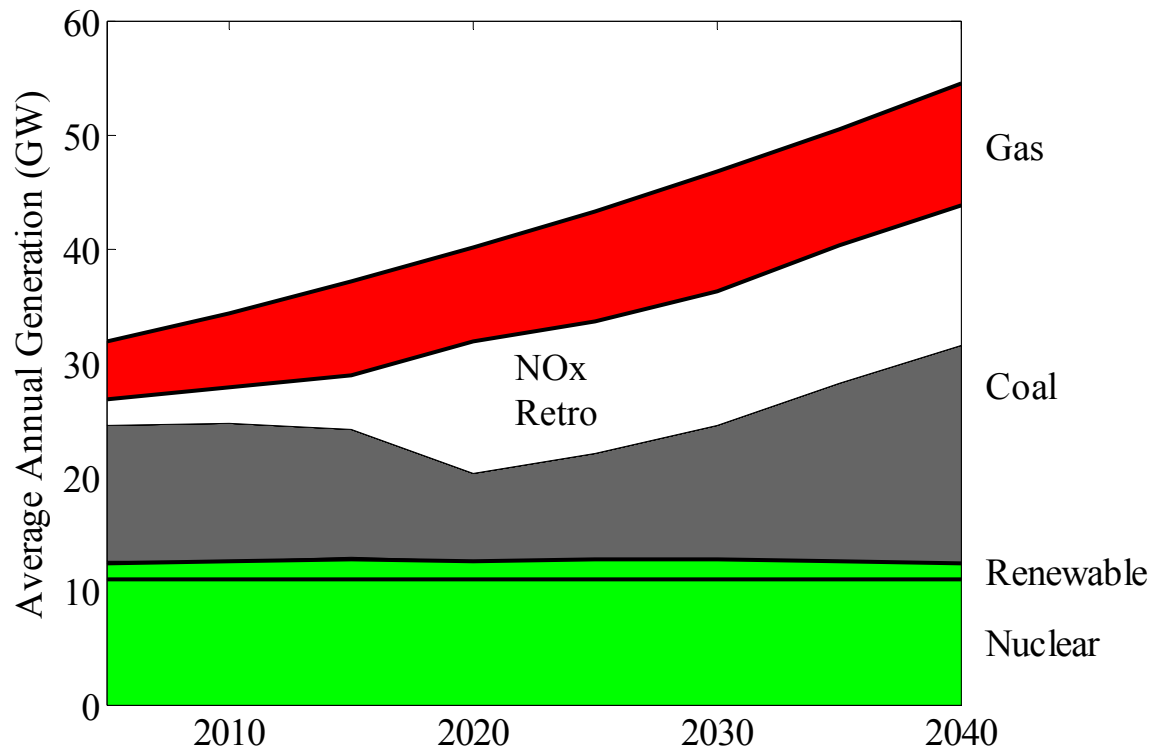
- BAU (EIA, *AEO2003*): Flat SO₂ and NO_x emissions through 2025; 1.1% CO₂ increase
- “Clear Skies”
- “Jeffords” (3P only; CO₂ limits varied independently)

MP (3P) Reduction Scenarios

% Reduction from 2000 Levels By		
	2008	2018
<i>Clear Skies</i>		
SO ₂	60 (by 2010)	73
NO _x	58	67
Hg	46 (by 2010)	69
<i>Jeffords (S.556)</i>		
SO ₂	83	-
NO _x	83	-
Hg	90	-
CO ₂	23	-

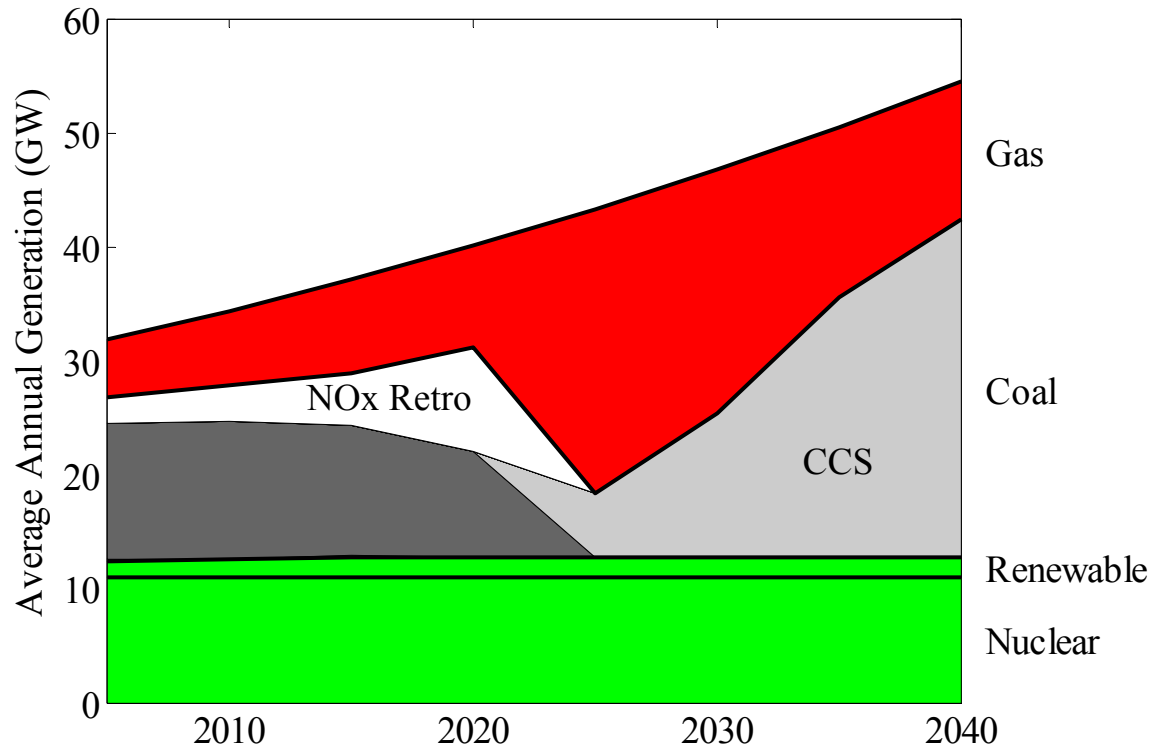
BAU Average Generation vs. Time

0 \$/tC

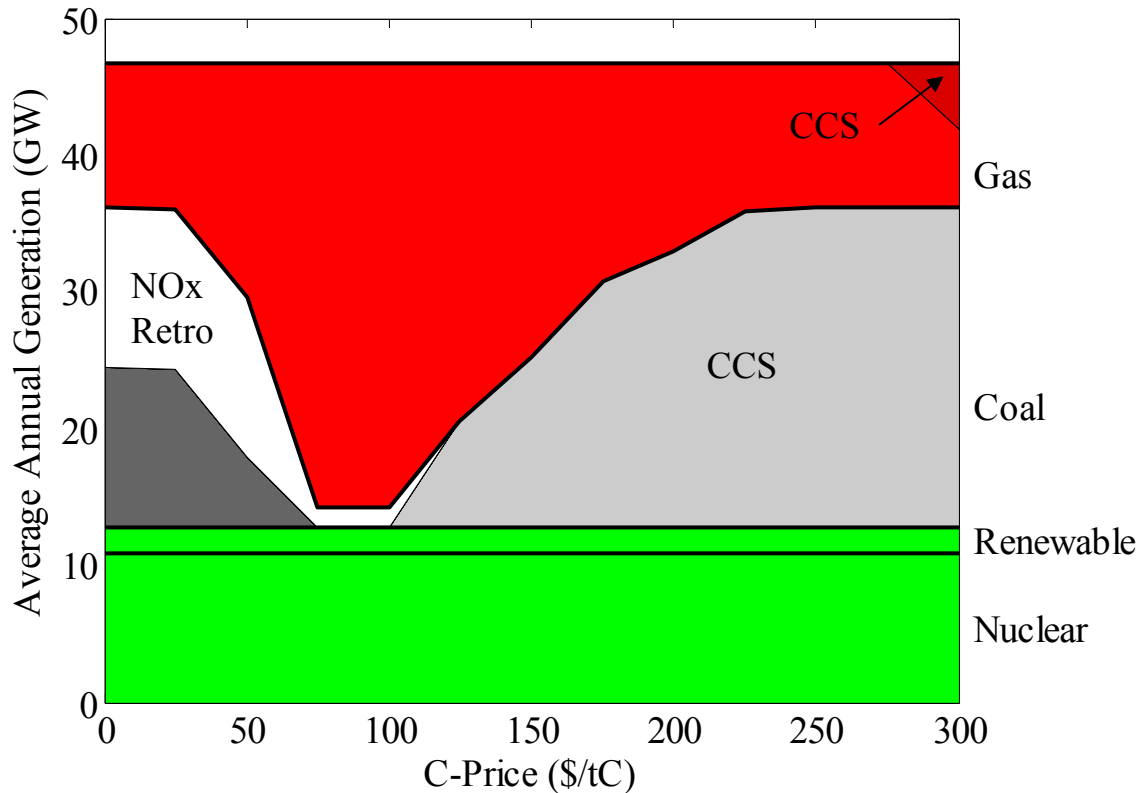


BAU Average Generation vs. Time

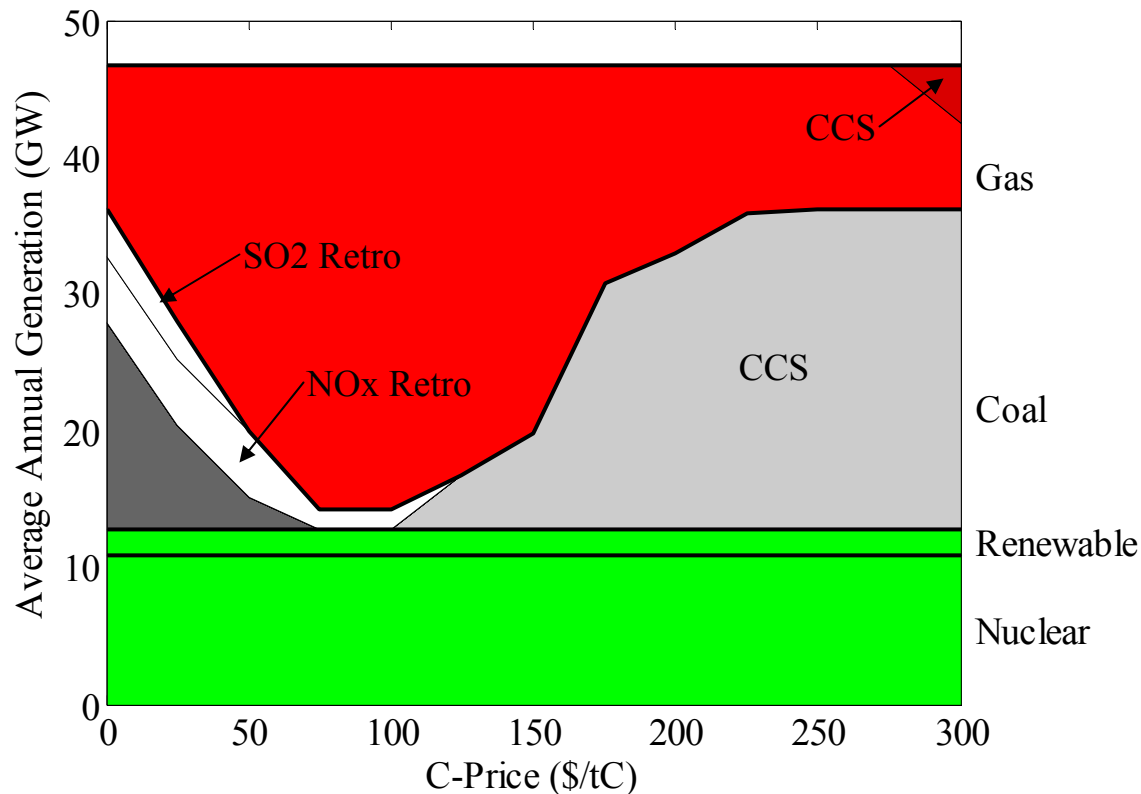
150 \$/tC



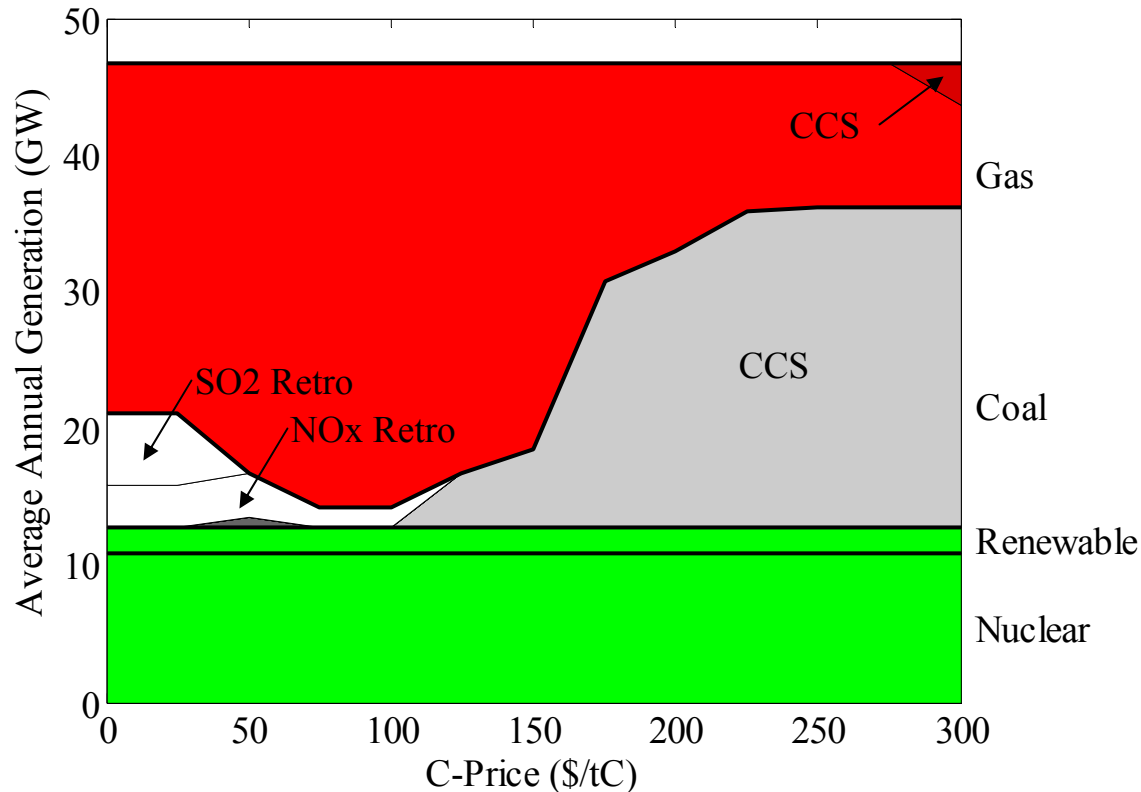
BAU Average Generation vs. C-Price in 2025



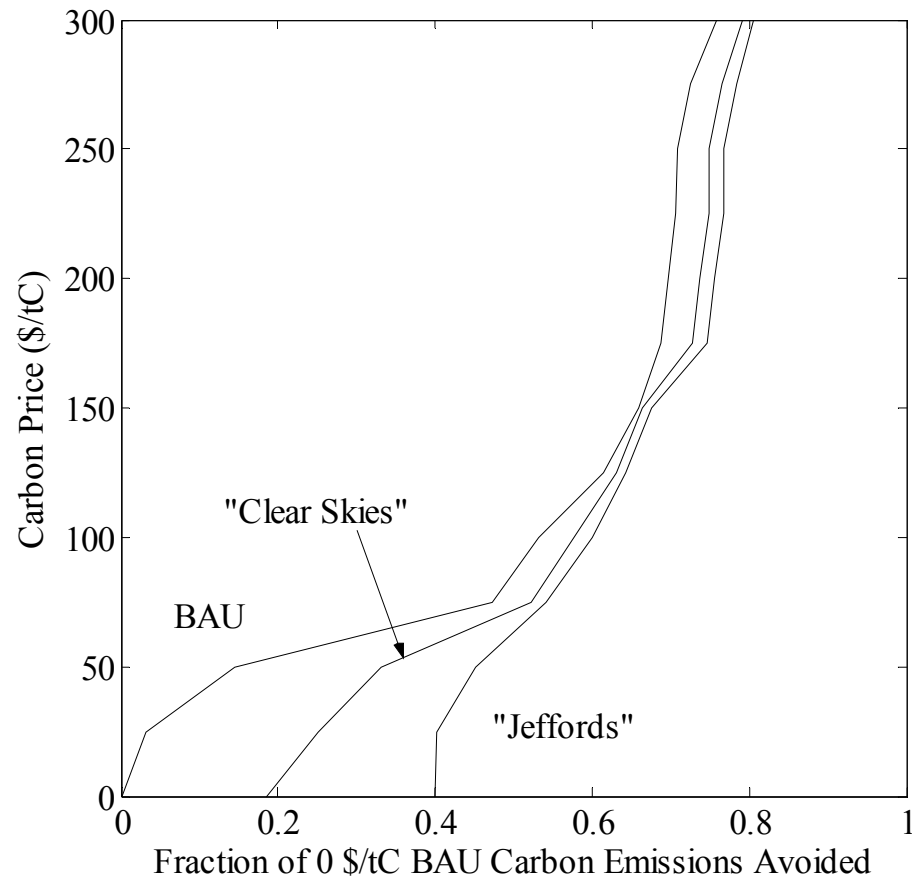
“Clear Skies” Average Generation vs. C-Price in 2025



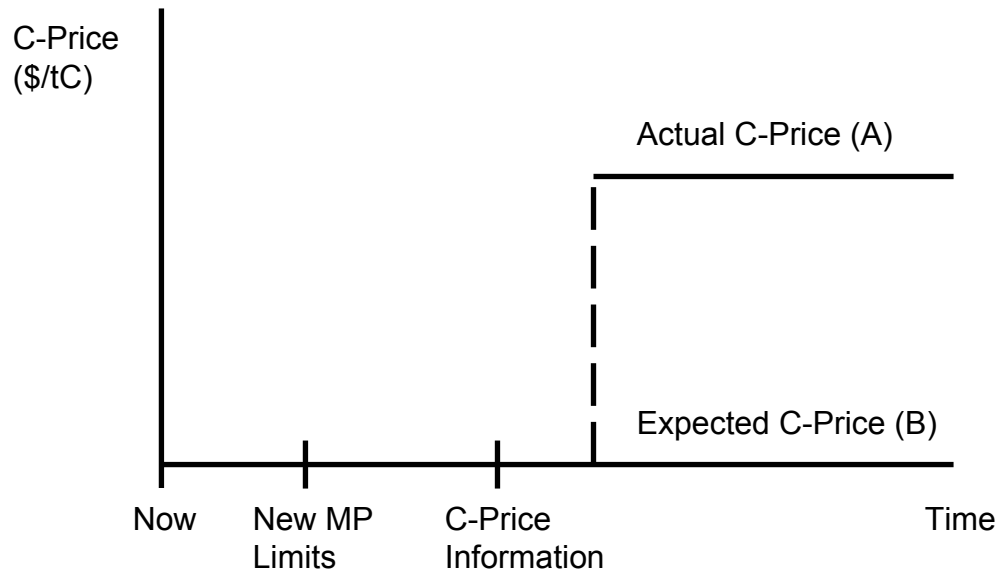
“Jeffords” Average Generation vs. C-Price in 2025



Cost of CO₂ Mitigation



Evaluating Uncertainty: Generic VOI Framework



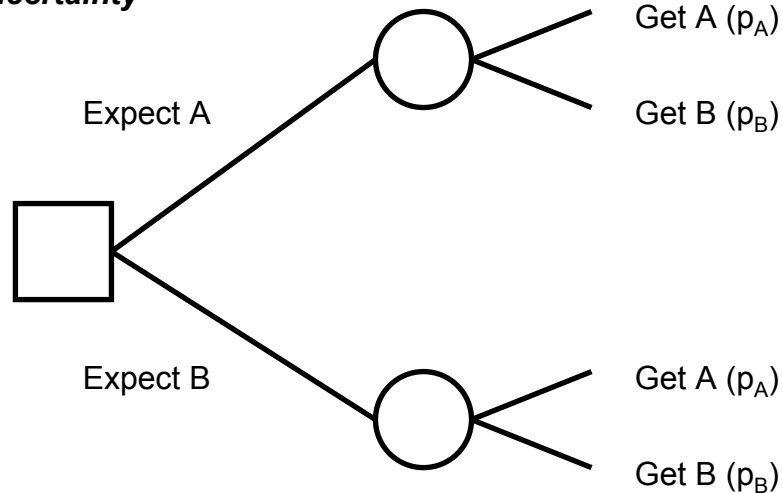
Uncertain Decision Tree

$EV_{\text{Uncertain}} = \text{minimum of:}$

$\{p_A * NPV(\text{Expect A}) + p_B * NPV(\text{Expect A})\}$

$\{p_A * NPV(\text{Expect B}) + p_B * NPV(\text{Expect B})\}$

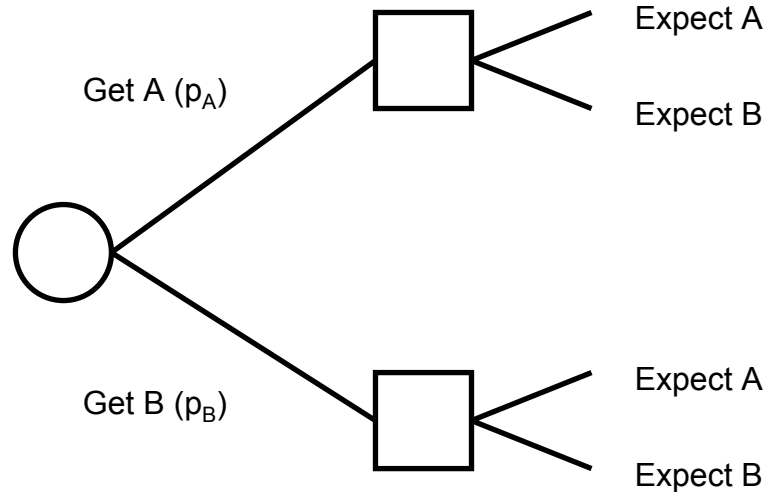
Uncertainty



Clairvoyant Decision Tree

$$EV_{\text{Clairvoyant}} = p_A * NPV(\text{Expect A}) + p_B * NPV(\text{Expect B})$$

With Information



Value of Information

- $VOI = EV_{\text{Clairvoyant}} - EV_{\text{Uncertain}}$
- But, the largest VOI may occur for an expected C-price intermediate to A and B; the (stochastic) optimization framework takes this into account.

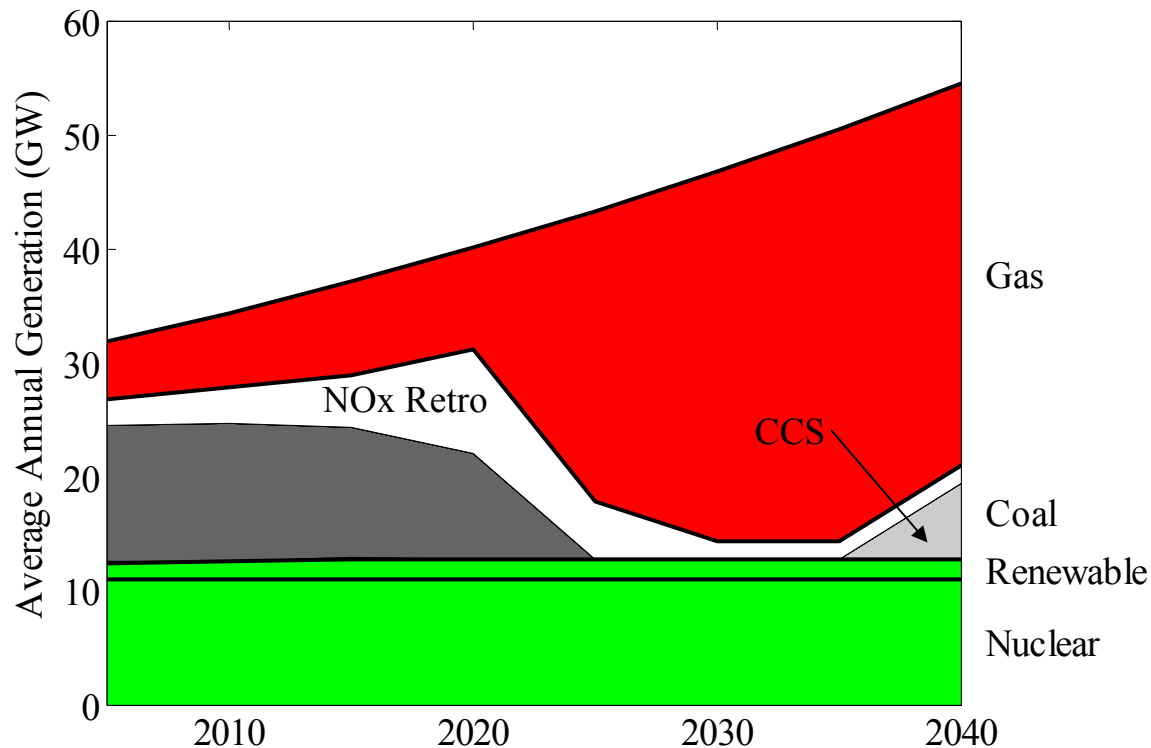
VOI Results

Scenario	VOI for a Step C-price in 2020 (in yr. 2000 100 million \$)	
	75 \$/tC	150 \$/tC
<i>BAU</i>	1.9	2.3
<i>Clear Skies</i>	3.8	2.8
<i>Jeffords</i>	5.0	6.0

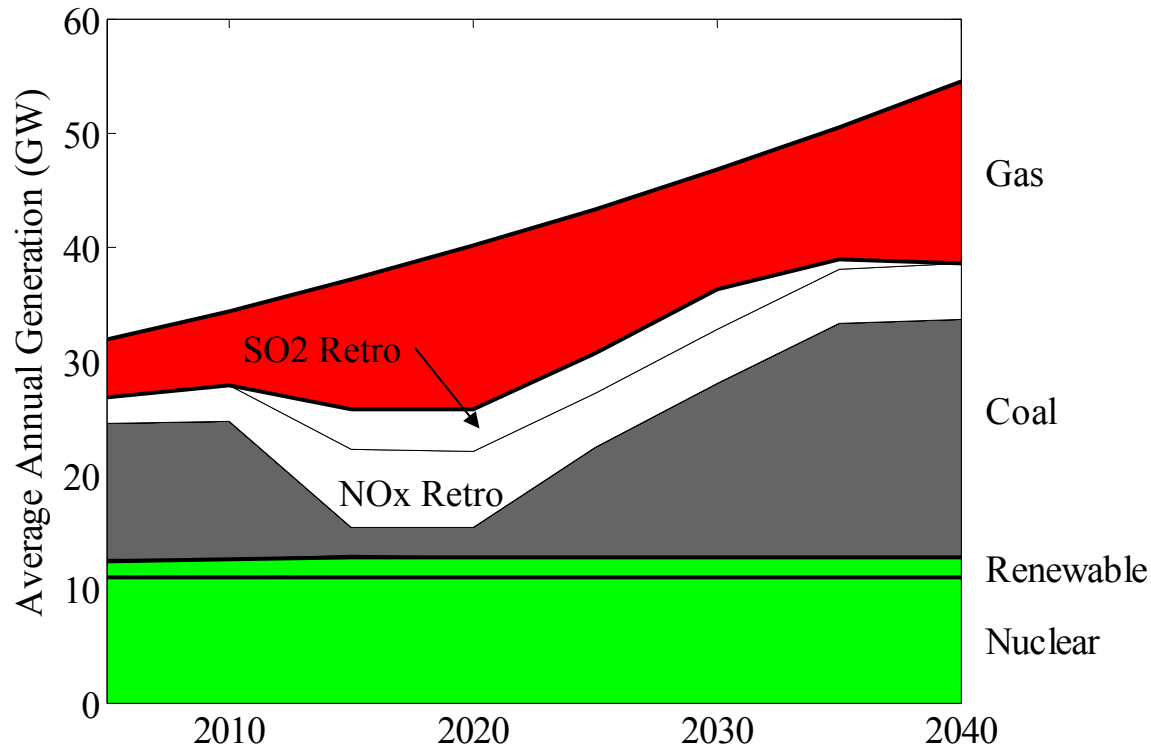
Additional Slides:

BAU Average Generation vs. Time

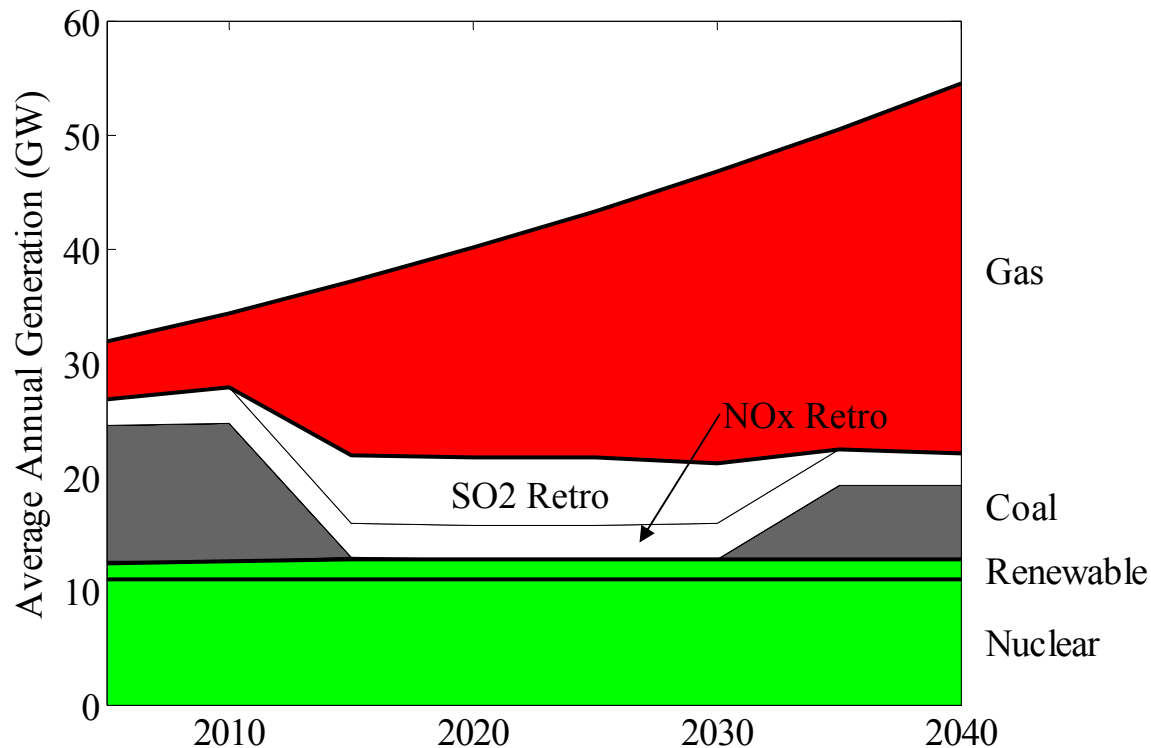
75 \$/tC



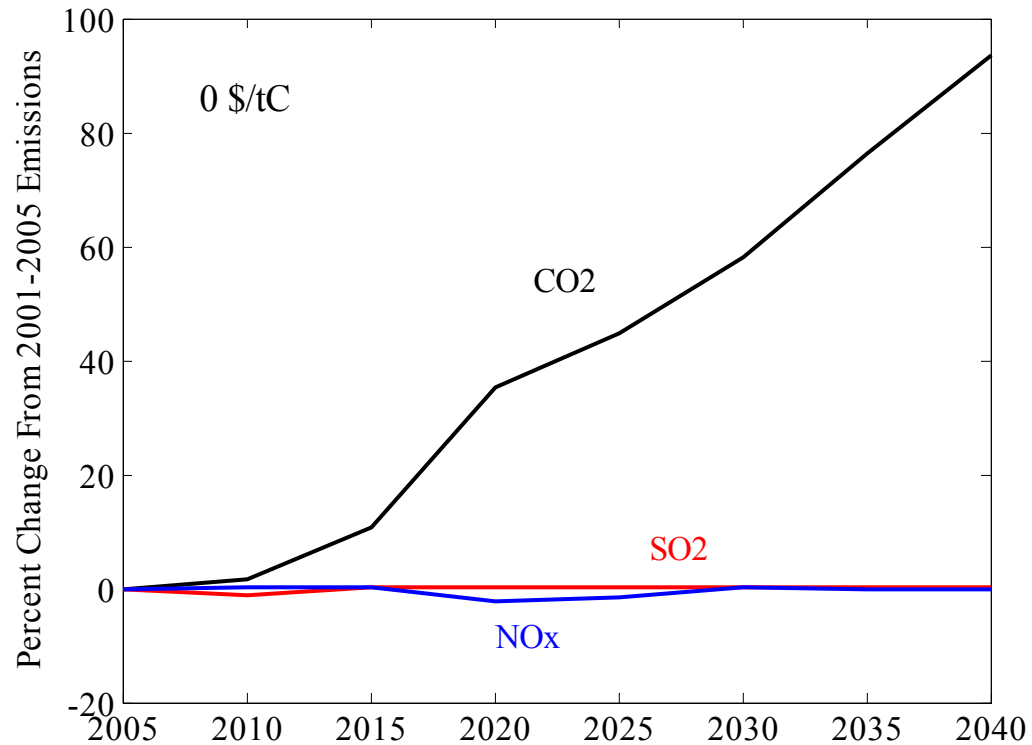
“Clear Skies” Average Generation vs. Time 0 \$/tC



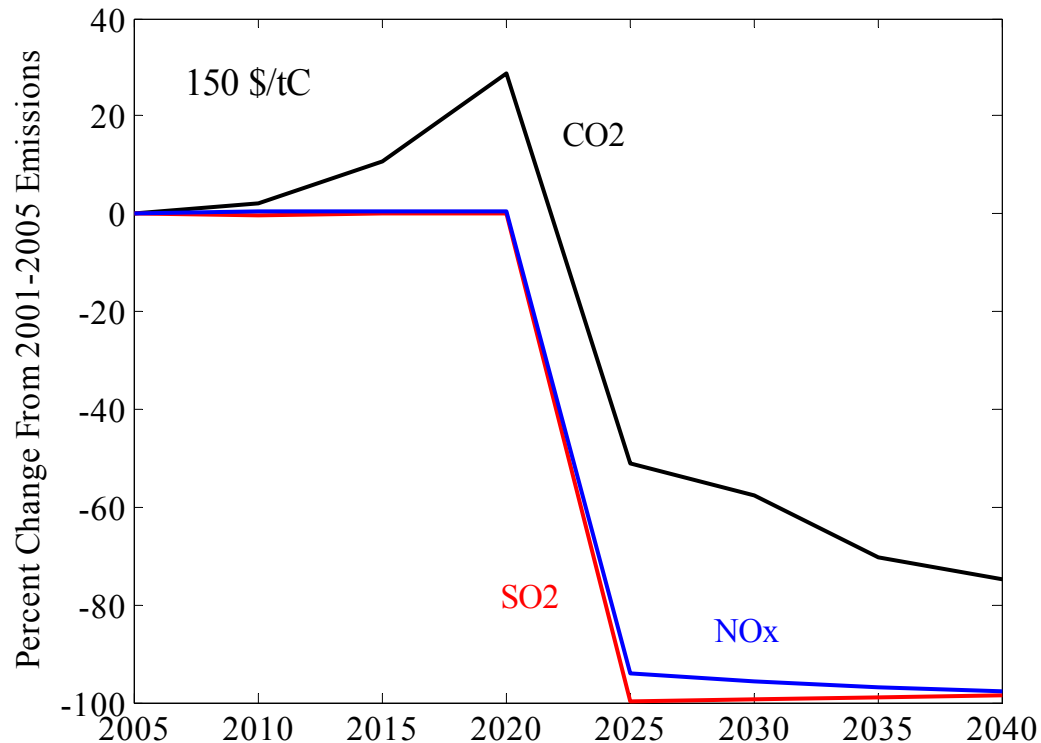
“Jeffords” Average Generation vs. Time 0 \$/tC



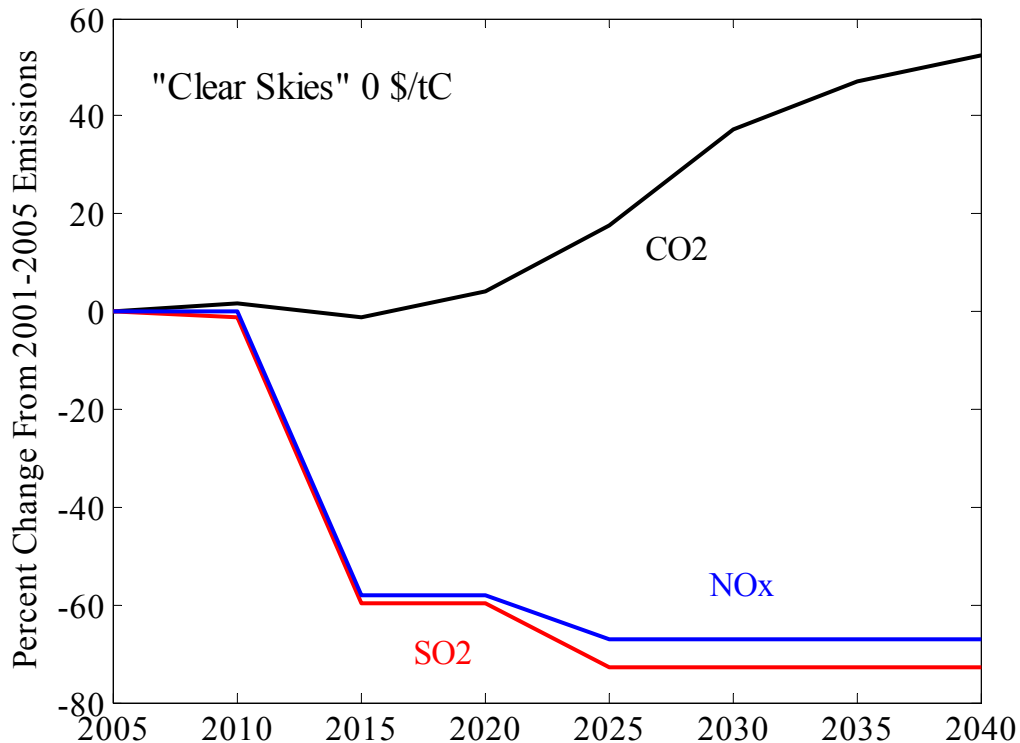
BAU Emissions 0 \$/tC



BAU Emissions 150 \$/tC



“Clear Skies” Emissions 0 \$/tC



“Jeffords” Emissions (w/o CO₂ Cap) 0 \$/tC

